

With the World's Workers

REVIEW OF PROGRESS THAT IS BEING
MADE ALONG ALL LINES OF ENDEAVOR

Don't Rely on Pull

Experience of Mother Who Tried
to Get Daughter a Place
by Influence.

DIDN'T FIT MANAGER'S IDEA

Sweet, Graceful Beauty Set Aside for
Girl Who Had Earned the Private
Secretaryship by Long and
Hard Work.

The would-be private secretary of a great superintendent of something or other told her dotting mother that the easiest way to reach the top was to get a "pull."

The dotting one smiled at the daughter's wisdom.

"Yes, I'm quite sure," she said, "an introduction to some one of influence would help a great deal and I think I can manage it, girlie."

"Girlie" had a diploma, a winning smile, and no experience whatever, but once let her in where her talents can blaze out in their fullest refraction! Then look out for girlie! She would make them "sit up and take notice" with a gasp! No, no—just typing letters in a dinky office until something better hopped along was no incentive! Although too fat for abilities of her kind!

The social standing of the would-be secretary's dotting mother enabled her to introduce ambitious daughter to influential manager, who was a favorite nephew of the powerful superintendent, who needed an excellent private secretary.

If his uncle needed a good private secretary she was sure that her daughter could more than qualify. She had a sweet temper, an excellent education, remarkable perseverance, and a diploma from a business college.

Daughter rose to the occasion by drawing herself to the full dignity of her five feet ten. The grand and heroic assertion that she was positive she could "make good" almost shook the equilibrium of the influential manager.

They couldn't see the inward squirm with which the influential one, cordoned around by coaxing femininity, passed them this sweet and conventional sop.

"Of course, the position is a difficult one, and carries with it some grave responsibilities; but I will surely put in a word for you."

Did the influential manager, who basked under the winning smile and the dotting manners all evening, clutch the job for her? Not a bit.

But true to his promise he put in a word, all right. In fact, he put in several words, and here are the words he put in:

"The idea, most every scheming mamma with a business daughter thinks it's as easy to be a secretary as it is to eat apple food. Uncle, let us not be mere puppy with regard to this job. No sweet, graceful beauty who has almost forgotten the multiplication table shall wheedle a hotel through our business sense. We don't pull any one who can't pull himself first. Not us. There's a large class of the kind who have a few self-ordered pulls on their day books."

"Correct you are," said the powerful superintendent, "and right now I've got my eye on a girl who did all the hard correspondence in a shoe factory for ten years, and she will get the job."

"The position has already been filled," was the substance of the note the dotting mother received.

"Very well," she thought, "I won't let her do anything beneath a secretaryship, and I hope I can marry her off, anyway."

Increasing Use of Asbestos.

The development of the asbestos industry in Canada has led to a notable increase in the industrial applications of that material. It is now used for steam packing, cloth, rope and yarn making, furnace lining, boiler covering, building material and electrical insulation. About 30,000 tons of asbestos paper are used yearly for protection from fire. Employed for cellings, together with wood or metal lathing, it is said to offer a positive barrier to the passage of fire from one floor to another. Material for roofs and light buildings is made by passing a sheet of annealed steel at a high temperature through a bath of cement compound, which appears to enter the grain of the metal, and then applying pure asbestos felt to both sides of the sheet by pressure between hot rollers. The resulting material resists fire, water, gas and sulphur fumes for an indefinite period, while possessing the strength, rigidity and lightness of sheet iron. —Youth's Companion.

Be Your Own Boss

This Means You Know Your Own
Abilities and Your Own
Limitations.

CERTAIN YOU WILL NOT FAIL

Men Who Are Not Slaves Are Those
Who Learn the Art of Self-Control
and Know How to Manage Themselves.

We seem to be learning anew in these days the world-old lessons of the importance of self-control. In less hurried times, when men gave more thought to the study of themselves, when such philosophers as Marcus Aurelius, Epictetus or Seneca, were made daily companions, the ability to use the self as a servant was a more usual accomplishment than it would seem to be in these days of commercial scramble.

Most men are slaves. And that goes, whether their fingers are caloused from clipping coupons or swinging a pick. The rare man who is his own boss is just as likely to be working for \$2 a day as for \$200; except in extreme cases money hasn't much to do with it.

People who earn more than enough to live on in the simplest and plainest way are very likely to become slaves to a lot of things. They pamper their stomachs—they eat and drink and

NEED SPUR OF PROSPERITY

Many Men Allow Depressing Influence
of Failure to Affect Their Work
and Value.

Many people are so constituted that almost their entire effectiveness and efficiency depend upon their prosperity. They can do a tremendous amount of work under the stimulus of success and promise. If they feel that they are getting on, advancing, they are courageous, resourceful, inventive, original; but just as soon as they feel that they are going backwards, even if through no fault of their own, they become depressed, lose heart; their courage and enthusiasm evaporate; when failure stares them in the face, hope dies out and everything drops; the wind seems to go completely out of their sails, and they wilt and flap.

One of the most dangerous things for those who are in the clutches of discouragement is the paralysis of effort often produced by failure.

It is easy to work when we see splendid prospects ahead. When we see that our blows are telling, we can continue to swing the hammer. Few people are so constituted that they can do their best work in an apparently hopeless cause. But it is hard to work with enthusiasm and courage when everything seems to be going against us, when we can see no light ahead, no encouragement. The temptation in those trying periods of discouragement is always to give up trying, and to think that perhaps we have made a mistake in our ambition, and that it might be better to try something else.—Orison Swett Marden in Success Magazine.

smoke more than is good for them—and presently the stomach is the boss of the man.

The less a man wants the more nearly is he free. Every acquired luxury adds a new link to the chain which ties him to the wheel. With most people it doesn't take more than a week for a brand new luxury to become an absolute necessity, on which happiness depends.

Money grabbing is one of the most abject and pitiful forms of slavery. Over the desk of a certain prominent business man hangs this motto: Not "Be honest or get out"—not "Be fair or get out"—not even "Be decent or get out." "Get the money" is the command of the slave driver who swings the lash over him and he cringes and lies and cheats under the eye of his master and does his best to obey.

People complain that life is monotonous and lacks variety. If, instead of complaining, they would set about self-conquest—if every man would determine to become his own boss—they would find plenty of interest and variety and excitement in the job.

To be your own boss means that you are able to use your time to the best advantage. Instead of wasting that leisure half hour before dinner every evening, you spend it reading or studying along some line which may help you in your work. At first you drive your unwilling mind to the task. But, after a week or two, it begins to become a habit, and good habits are just as lasting as bad.

To be your own boss means that you know your own abilities and your own limitations. And you are certain that you will not fail because of any bad habit or besetting sin. You tackle a new job with that splendid self-confidence which makes success easy.

To be your own boss means that you have learned to look ahead—to do without some little trifling pleasure now for the sake of some great benefit a little later. You have a goal in sight and you march straight toward it; having mastered yourself you have the look of master in your eyes.

To be your own boss means that you can stand under the blows of misfortune. You may be poor, sick, friendless and alone. But—if you are really your own boss—nothing can put you permanently out of business.—Henry M. Hyde in Buffalo Times.

New Cement Has Greater Resistance.

It has been stated that the durability of the old cements—for instance, those of the Romans—is due to a low proportion of soluble silicates and a low lime content—under 50 per cent.—and that most modern high lime cements are deficient in resisting power when exposed to waters containing dissolved alkalis and sulphates. An American company has begun the manufacture of a cement which it is claimed will resist alkalis and sulphates by virtue of a low lime content and an excess of silica, using limestone, shale and blast furnace slag as raw materials.

Tiresome Baby.

Mamma—Johnny, what is the baby yelling about?
Johnny—Nothin'. I just took his milk an' showed him how to drink it.

Daniel in the Lion's Den

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 24, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—Daniel 2.

MEMORY VERSES—21-23.

GOLDEN TEXT—"The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him and delivereth them."—Ps. 34:7.

TIME—Probably B. C. 559, very near the close of the seventy years' captivity, soon after Cyrus had conquered Babylon in B. C. 539.

PLACE—Probably in Babylon, as is shown by the close connection of Daniel 2 and 4.

PERSONS—Daniel was probably 60 years old; as this event was 66 years after his going to Babylon, in 605, and he must have been at least 14 years old at that time.

CYRUS the Persian had just conquered the Babylonians.

Darius the Mede, a viceroy of Cyrus, temporary king of the new province, but not in the line of emperor kings.

In our last lesson we stood by the golden image on the plains near Babylon. We saw the crowds bowing down before it while the heroic three stood up alone. We saw them cast into the fiery furnace and wonderfully delivered. This was just after the destruction of Jerusalem and greatest deportation of exiles and treasures to Babylon. They had reached Babylon. They were in the fiery furnace of affliction.

At this point the three Jews, Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego, were preaching a sermon to the captives, heard all over the empire—"Be true to your God, and your religion at any cost; yield to no seductions of idolatry, and God will deliver you from your burning fiery furnace, as he has delivered us." It was preached at the psychological moment.

It was heard by the Jews in Palestine four centuries later when they were persecuted by Antiochus; but it was needed even more by the exiles in Babylon; and would be worth an hundred times more to the Jews in the fires of Antiochus, because it was true in the time of Nebuchadnezzar, and was lived out by the deliverance of these captives a few years later.

The end of the exile was drawing nigh, as foretold by Jeremiah. The seventy years had nearly elapsed. The king who was to bring their deliverance was on the throne. The captives scattered all over the empire needed to know this and to be prepared. They had felt the horrors of the wars and rumors of wars, they had seen as it were the stars falling from the political sky, as Babylon and Nebuchadnezzar. They needed to know that the time of their redemption was drawing nigh, and to be prepared for it.

Here comes in the event of our lesson. Darius, Cyrus, Daniel, known all over the empire, were to present a resplendent light that would shine into every corner of the realm. Multitudes of the exiles must have suffered for their religion, and they might feel that God was not their friend and helper if Daniel's experience always resulted favorably while theirs did not. And they needed a visible object lesson of the delivering power of God to encourage their hope and faith for the deliverance of their nation from the "den of lions" in which they had been living for almost seventy years.

Daniel must have been between eighty and ninety years old at this time. He had had many trials of his character and faithfulness. He was an exile from home and native land, among enemies to his race and to his God. His native land was desolate, his relatives scattered; his people were exiles amid many difficulties that must have tested their faith to the utmost. But on the whole Daniel had been eminently successful, as he was worthy of success. He had maintained his high character. His course had been one of almost unbroken prosperity. The severe trials to which he had been subjected had hitherto resulted only in raising him to higher honors and success.

Under Darius, Daniel was recognized as a man of great ability and integrity, and one who could be trusted implicitly. Accordingly, he made him one of the three presidents over the 120 governors of as many provinces into which the kingdom was subdivided. It was not long before the other officers determined that in some way or other, by fair means or foul, they would get rid of Daniel.

They brought Daniel, and cast him into the den of lions. This was according to the Oriental custom on the evening of the same day. The story of the den of lions is strictly in keeping with Babylonian usages. Assurbanipal says in his annals, "The rest of the people I threw alive into the midst of the bulls and lions, as Sennacherib, my grandfather, used to do."

Daniel from the den of lions said, "My God hath sent his angel." He does not say whether the angel was visible or not. The winds and the lightning are God's angels according to the psalmist. But it is probable that he was visible to Daniel, as a manifest token of the favor and protection of God.

Daniel declares that he had been faithful to God and hence God had seen fit to deliver him. It was God's endorsement of his character. His faithfulness would have shown God's power and commended him to men, even if Daniel had died as a martyr. But the deliverance was an open declaration that God was on Daniel's side. Daniel had been as true to his king as he had been to his God. Faithfulness to God made him faithful to man. There are faithful Daniels in every town, crucified on unseen crosses, burned with invisible flames, shut up in spiritual dens of lions.

"Chimney Pot" Hat



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FICKLE fashion has again made a right-about-face. Last year, feminine headwear was all breadth, this year it is height; very broad brims were the vogue in 1910, exceedingly narrow brims the vogue in 1911. Milliners have reverted to 1860 models for their confections for

the coming autumn, as this picture, showing a line of a typical kind, goes to prove. The hat has a silk beaver, trimmed with a broad velvet band and a tall plume of uncurled ostrich. They come in several colors, black, brown, grey, golden and so on.

PAY ATTENTION TO THE ARMS

Easy to Dress Them Becomingly So
as to Overcome Any Natural
Defects.

Thin arms are very easily dressed becomingly, though there have been women in the world who had every device of the toilet at their beck and call and yet failed to understand the needs of their meagre arms. A celebrated actress and well known society woman was one of these, and even the surpassing loveliness of her face could not make up for the ugliness of the arms she was forever showing off in short sleeves.

However, estimates of beauty have changed somewhat, and with the present formless lines striven for in clothes match-like arms are no longer a bar to good looks. But they must be dressed becomingly—in long sleeves gathered over the arms or in the shape of loose bishop puffs ending in a long hand ruffle. The closer sleeve should have a pointed bottom covering the back of the hand if this member is also too thin or otherwise unlovely, but where the bishop sleeve is used the material of the bodice must be thick enough to hide the outlines of the arm, for otherwise there will be an unpleasant X-ray effect when the light pierces the thin texture.

FOR WHITE SUMMER DRESSES



Louis XV. jaquette in shot blue and black taffetas, with plain white linen collar. White linen hat with bows of blue taffetas.

Metal Fringes.

Metal fringes are being much employed on evening dresses. These are made from bullion cords, and are in both the bright gold and silver and in the darker antique metals. Retailers unquestionably will have a big call throughout the fall and winter season for fringes in similar effects.

CLOAKINGS FOR THE FALL

Ratine Cloths Are Certain to Be Much
Used by All the Fashionable
Costumers.

A great deal of interest is expressed in ratine cloths for fall. There seems no question that they will be considerably used by all of the best houses. The new idea is, of course, the double faced finish, and beautiful lines in two colors reversible, or in plain colors with plaid back are being shown.

Colors in cloakings are both dark and dull. In double faced materials we see such combinations as navy blue and dark red, two shades of Havana brown, sage green, and beige, dull blue and mode, navy and taupe, Bordeaux red and Oxford gray, olive green and khaki.

The newest ratine cloths are lightweight and thin also. The first of these cloths brought out last year were much heavier, and were found to be clumsy, and, therefore, were not a great success. This season's offerings are much thinner, and are, therefore, expected to please.

Diagonal and boucle weaves are both being shown in ratine novelties. These diagonal effects are in both one and two tone colorings, often a lighter shade, such as blue or Bordeaux illuminates the background, while the boucle knots are in black. These materials are called "velours de laine" as well as "ratine."

Cushion Covers.

Brown suede leather is the covering of a very convenient pillow for the weary or delicate traveler. This particular small article appeals as the most convenient of its kind. It is about ten by fourteen inches, and is covered smoothly on one side with suede leather and on the other side with a non-slippery piece of the suede, which forms a flat pocket, into which a handkerchief or time table may be slipped. There is a small leather handle along the side of the pillow, so that in the hand it looks almost like a brown suede bag.

A nautical pillow has a heavy binding cord loosely inserted through loops in practically the same manner that sails or flags are attached or suspended aboard ship. It is made of smoke blue linen and worked in three shades of different colors. Serviceable boat cushions are also made of bright-colored ticking.

Here and There.

The veils that are put on perfectly loose and that flow all around are very popular.

Bordered foulards being shown in the silk departments are more beautiful than ever.

Many girls are making their combination skirts and corset covers of white wash silks.

The new trimming ribbons are striped, plaided, bordered, broadened, etc., and are lovely.

Delicately colored buttons in soft blues, pinks and purples will be used on silks and chiffons.

For girls' blouses will not be as much favored as stripes and checks with material trimmings.

Girl Makes Fiddles

HUNGARIAN IN NEW YORK IS
SKILLED IN ODD TRADE.

Making of One Violin Takes Her Just
One Month, Regardless of
Her Hours.

There are few women or girl violin makers in the world. One of them lives in New York. She is but twenty years old and is a Hungarian by birth. Referring to her work she says: "I spent most of my time in my father's shop watching him make violins. I used to make little things from the scraps of wood he discarded. I soon developed quite a turn for the work, and when I was twelve years old I made an instrument wholly by myself that was practically perfect. We were then living at The Hague, but when we moved to Budapest, and my father opened a school for violin-making, I began a regular course of instruction. I was first set to repairing broken instruments, and was taught to put in new backs, tops and necks. Then I was taught to make the different F holes. No matter if I work all day and every day I am one month making a violin."

The wood this girl maker of violins uses comes all the way from Hungary. It is a variety of maple in which the grain is very dense. The wood is more than 200 years old. The wood in violins must be thoroughly seasoned before it is used in the making

ing of a violin. Violin making is something that requires infinite patience, and it takes this girl a long time to make one of her instruments "speak correctly," as she calls it.

Luncheon for Working Girls.

Those Paris shop girls, or midinettes, whose small wages do not permit them to lunch in even cheap restaurants, will no longer be able to use the Tulleries garden as a place for eating the food they bring from home, for the reason that they have been accustomed to leave little things behind them, such as paper bags, on the paths. The committee which looks after the beauty of the parks has forbidden the midinettes to eat their frugal repast in the garden. Happily a municipal councillor has come to the rescue of the girls, and has started an interesting scheme which will enable them to eat their luncheons in the open air as heretofore.

In those squares frequented by the work girls free refectories are to be established. Here the millinery and dressmaking hands can bring their food. They will find tables, benches, and even stoves. The cost of keeping up these open-air refectories will mean a penny a day for each girl. The city of Paris will pay half; the other half will be borne by the employers of the midinettes and charitable institutions.

The free open-air refectories for work girls will be in full swing before the return of winter.